Sask milk

Newsletter
January 2016

From DFC – More Canadian Cheese Please!

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In the wake of the upcoming implementation of the Comprehensive Economic Trade Agreement which will eventually permit a greater quantity of European cheese to enter our domestic market, and the recent conclusion of the Trans-Pacific Partnership trade deal, Dairy Farmers of Canada (DFC) felt it even more imperative to do all that was within its power to ensure that Canadian cheese remain top-of-mind among both its key consumers and emerging markets in the crucial final quarter of 2015.

National Holiday Program
Canadian cheese has always had a starring role to play during the holiday season. Under the theme "Holidays, Made in Canada", DFC's National Holiday program (running across Canada with the exception of Quebec) reminded consumers of the central role Canadian cheese plays in the festive season and promoted sales during this period. The campaign was brought to life through two stop-motion videos produced for the web, outdoor billboards, in-store visibility and activations, a recipe booklet and purchase incentives in partnership with Checkout 51. The creative played on the popular Canadian winter themes of tobogganing, cozying up, snowball fights and snowflakes. From November 30 to December 31, consumers were directed to a single, inspiring destination: allyouneedischeese.ca/holiday.

In Grand Style – Celebrating Canada's Best Cheeses
This special edition of our quarterly *all you need is cheese* magazine was entirely devoted to the winning cheeses from this year's Canadian Cheese Grand Prix (CCGP). Held every two years, this national competition is a showcase of Canadian cheese-making artistry and the best cheeses made from 100% Canadian milk.

In addition to show-stopping recipes featuring this year's winners, DFC presented two uniquely inspiring cheeseboards created by CCGP jury members chef Michael Howell and food columnist Sue Riedl. The first showcased all of the winning Goudas from the Grand Prix and the second, the Cheddars. We also featured a full-length article signed by cheese expert Anne-Marie Rajabalee on the Grand Champion – the triple-cream Laliberté produced by Jean Morin at Fromagerie du Presbytère.

Some 800,000 magazines were distributed through a polybag insert with the following publications: *Canadian Living* (West), *Food & Drink*, *Ricardo* (Ontario and West), *Canadian House & Home* (Ontario and West) and *Toronto Life*. A further 323,000 were inserted into newspapers, 135,000 distributed within the industry and nearly 100,000 copies were mailed to subscribers.

DFC Cont'd

Inspired by the success generated by these creative initiatives, DFC will keep on reaching for new heights, in 2016: To bring more cheese onto Canadian families' tables. And that firm intent is most certainly worthy of being its number 1 New Year's resolution!

A Friendly Reminder: Stay Informed with the *Dairy Express*

Sign up now for the *Dairy Express*, the bi-monthly newsletter published by Dairy Farmers of Canada. To do so, simply send an email to chantal.marcotte@dfc-plc.ca who will happily add your name to the mailing list.

About Dairy Farmers of Canada

Founded in 1934, Dairy Farmers of Canada (DFC) is the national organization which defends the interest of Canadian dairy farmers and strives to create favourable conditions for the Canadian dairy industry. Working within the context of the supply management system, DFC promotes safe, high quality, sustainable, and nutritious Canadian dairy products made from 100% Canadian milk through various marketing, nutrition, policy, and lobbying initiatives. Driven by a strong sense of community and pride, DFC and Canadian dairy farmers actively support a number of local and national initiatives. Visit **dairyfarmers.ca** for more information.

APAS Farm Program Survey

How is the current suite of business risk management programs working for your operation?

The Agricultural Producers Association of Saskatchewan (APAS) is conducting the **APAS Farm Program Survey** to collect input from Saskatchewan farmers and ranchers on "Growing Forward 2" business risk management programs. APAS wants to know which programs Saskatchewan agricultural producers are using, whether coverage levels are adequate to help you manage risk, and what types of program changes are needed to better fit the needs of Saskatchewan's farm operations.

The survey is anonymous, available online, and takes approximately 3 minutes to complete.

At the end of the survey, participants are invited to enter their email address for a chance to win a **$150 Gift Card to Mark's Work Wear House**.

The APAS Farm Survey can be accessed directly at: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/7LH9GSZ
The survey and additional information are also provided at: www.apas.ca

Reminder!

The deadline date for Quota Transfer and the Quota Exchange isthe 6th of each month

Your Quota Transfer Application must be received on or beforethe 6th of the month in order to be effective the 1st of the following month

Quota Exchange forms must be received in the SaskMilk office on or before the 6th of the month for that month's Exchange

If you have any questions please contact Bev Solie at #306-721-9488

It Starts With Biology: The Basics in Antibiotic Use Decisions

When was the last time you used antibiotics in your operation? How did you choose what product to use? No doubt, you considered the cost, the ease of administration, and the withdrawal time. But what was your working diagnosis? Did you have culture results? How did you know exactly ***what*** you were treating and ***what*** the optimal antibiotic was for that disease?

Choosing an antibiotic is complex. In future posts we will talk about veterinary-client-patient relationships, extra-label use, and withdrawal times. Today, let's look at the basics of how antibiotics work. If your eyes just glazed over – ***that's ok*** –your vet is trained to make these decisions for you. Call them!

Antibiotics are a class of medicines that selectively kill or suppress the growth of bacteria while causing little to no damage to the host. The most important part of that statement is what it is missing: Antibiotics are not effective against viruses or parasites! So before choosing an antibiotic be sure you're dealing with a bacterial disease.

The basic biology of a bacteria dictates which antibiotics are effective against them. Bacteria are classified as Gram-positive or Gram-negative based on their cell wall. Bacteria are also classified as aerobic if they grow in the presence of oxygen, anaerobic if they grow in the absence of oxygen. Click here for the classification of common bacterial diseases in your industry.

There are technical differences between antibiotics and antimicrobials, but for the purposes of most publications, including this one, they are synonymous. Antibiotics are classified their mode of action (i.e. how they work). A family of antibiotics includes all the drugs that target the same bacterial structure.

The mode of action dictates what bacteria the drug is normally effective against. Broad-spectrum antibiotics are effective again both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. Narrow-spectrum antibiotics typically are more effective against Gram-positive or Gram-negative bacteria. Antibiotics also differ in their efficacy against aerobic vs. anaerobic bacteria. Click here for examples of intrinsic resistance by antimicrobial family and here for examples of brand-name antibiotics in each family. The drug-bug combinations labeled "no" in the table have intrinsic resistance because the bacteria lack the structure that the antimicrobial needs to be effective.

Good stewardship starts with knowing the bacteria most likely causing disease and selecting antibiotics that are effective against those pathogens. But stewardship doesn't end there. Bacteria can **acquire resistance.** This means that antibiotics that are supposed to work no longer do. Your veterinarian will monitor this and can test when an antibiotic does not work as expected. Finally, having selected the optimum drug for the biology you also must consider if that product is labeled for your species and indication and the withdrawal time.

As a producer, you obviously consider practical things like cost and administration convenience when selecting an antibiotic. But before you get to these seek professional guidance in (1) making a presumptive diagnosis, (2) selecting an antibiotic that is effective against that pathogen, and (3) monitoring resistance in your operation.

Congratulations Saskatchewan dairy farmers!

ALL Saskatchewan dairy farms were CQM validated by the end of 2015!

Thank you for the hard work put in by many to meet this goal:
Dairy farmers, Deb Haupstein, and validators!

Research Report

Hi everyone,

I hope the holiday season went well for all of you, we sure can't complain about the weather!

I am reminding you about the up and coming Dairy Info Day, January 28th at the Brian King Centre in Warman, please let Deb know if you are planning on attending (details of the Day below).

The folks at Animal and Poultry Science have responded to our request to try and find a "home grown" replacement for palm oil. Dave Christensen will be talking about an alternative to palm oil that is grown in Saskatchewan, we will be asking you for your input and hopefully your support.

I hope to see you all in Warman on the 28th!

Jack Ford

Fifth Annual Dairy Info Day

January 28, 2016
Brian King Centre, Warman, SK

University of Saskatchewan | Ministry of Agriculture | Saskmilk

Agenda

9:00 Registration and Coffee
9:30 Welcome and opening comments by Mel Foth, Chair of the Board, SaskMilk and Andrew Van Kessel, Head Animal and Poultry Science

Dairy Advisory Board and Rayner Dairy Research and Teaching Facility
9:35 Report from Dairy Advisory Board – Jack Ford
9:45 Report on Rayner operations – Morgan Hobin

Dairy Info Day Agenda cont'd

Dairy Health and Welfare

10:00 Pain management in dairy cattle – Chris Luby
10:20 Digital dermatitis: disease progression and causative agents – Maria Epp

Feeds and Feeding

10:40 The importance of monitoring ration moisture content and potential effects on feed intake - Tim Mutsvangwa
10:55 Barley and corn variety evaluation for silage – Basim Refat, Peiqiang Yu and Dave Christensen
11:25 Replacing barley starch with sugars – Tim Mutsvangwa
11:45 Maximizing milk fat yield: A review – Greg Penner

12:15 – 1:00 Lunch provided by SaskMilk

1:00 Video of Janna Moats presentation at ADSA – Dave Christensen

Research and Development for the Dairy Sector

1:05 Overview of the Dairy Research Cluster – Dairy Farmers of Canada - Shelley Crabtree
1:35 Sustainability initiatives under the research cluster and overview of the carbon footprinter.
1:45 Creating opportunities in feed processing through the Canadian Feed Research Centre, North Battleford - Sean Thompson, Industry Liaison, Feeds Innovation Institute.
2:00 Potential palm oil replacements – create a new crop through fatty acid modification of sunflower seeds?

2:15 **General Discussion and Questions**

2:30 **Closing comments** - Jack Ford

* All presentations will be made available through the SaskMilk website

Speakers will be available for questions.
Remember to fill out and hand in the evaluation form.

RSVP to Deb Haupstein to Register! #306-721-9486

Who should I call?

Who at the SaskMilk office should producers call? Here's a handy guide!

For…	*Call…*	*At…*
➢ Sponsorship Requests ➢ Donation Requests ➢ Dairyanna's Costume and Events	Anita Medl	306-721-9483
➢ School Milk Program ➢ Nutrition Resource Ordering	Bev Eckert	306-721-9490
➢ Quota Exchange and Private Quota Transfers ➢ Transfer Credits ➢ Security Applications ➢ Estimates for production ➢ Name Changes ➢ Designation of Signing Authority ➢ Monthly production numbers for producers ➢ Producer information for lending institutions ➢ Passwords for quota management sheet access	Bev Solic	306-721-9488
➢ Dairy Conference	Darlene Weighill	306-721-9491
➢ On Farm- licensing, facilities, equipment, driveways, yards, animal care ➢ Lab testing results ➢ Bulk truck drivers- licensing, complaints/issues ➢ Bulk tank calibrations ➢ Pro Action- Food Safety (CQM), Animal Care, Traceability, Biosecurity, Environment	Deb Haupstein	306-721-9486
➢ Producer statements ➢ Banking info for direct deposit of milk pay ➢ Milk pick-up issues –variances in volumes, planning to quit shipping, etc.	Dianne Cardinal	306-721-9489
➢ Monthly milk prices paid to producers ➢ Provincial & National production updates	Doug Miller	306-721-9485
➢ Adding, editing information on Producer Transfer Credit List ➢ Newsletter advertising ➢ Updating email/fax information for producer notices/send outs	Jenn Buehler	306-721-9492
➢ Media or news stories or if you have been contacted by any media agency or reporter ➢ Social media enquiries (twitter etc) ➢ Trade agreements, international trade updates ➢ DEAP policy/program enquiries ➢ Website enquiries	Joy Smith	306-721-9482

Results Pour In For *Snack Time*

In July 2014, DDB Canada helped Milk West launch an unconventional campaign that cleverly engages youth through their digital lives by regularly serving them relevant and entertaining content that they were already seeking online.

Armed with the insight that only milk could elevate a taste experience of certain foods, the *Snack Time* cartoon features a carton of milk named Carlton and a cast of characters who all happen to be snacks that taste great with milk. The creative's subtle approach is perfectly formulated for teens, as there are no traditional product shots or calls to action, and is found on digital channels where they're most active.

To date, *Snack Time* includes 45 videos, 16 comics and 17 animated gifs, and has built an online community that includes over 21,525 YouTube subscribers and 7,052 Tumblr followers. *Snack Time* has amassed 7.6 million episode views and 4.9 million Tumblr impressions and counting, with its fervent community regularly providing feedback and ideas for future episodes and characters.

In addition to the positive feedback from viewers, *Snack Time* has done exceptionally well at the ad industry's toughest creative competitions this year, picking up 18 awards at regional, national and international shows that celebrate innovative ideas and breakthrough creative. This year, *Snack Time* was recognized at the LOTUS Awards, Marketing Awards, Applied Arts, Communication Arts, New York Festivals, London International Awards, Media Innovation Awards, and most importantly the Canadian Marketing Association (CMA) Awards, Canada's largest annual advertising award show that celebrates creative marketing that deliver results.

The three quarterly tracking studies that measured the results of *Snack Time* concluded, the percentage of teens in Western Canada who agree "milk is a fun drink" has increased 9 per cent; higher milk consumption where *Snack Time's* audience report they drink approximately 1.5 extra servings of milk per week compared to teens not watching our content; and an increase in future intent with almost 30 per cent of *Snack Time's* audience say they will drink more milk in the future compared to those who have not watched the web series.

With an unconventional approach, *Snack Time* has repositioned milk as a relevant and fun beverage, and weekly servings amongst our audience are up, as is intent to consume. Exactly what Milk West set out to achieve.

Watch the latest episodes of *Snack Time* here: https://www.youtube.com/user/snacktime

Canadian Cattlemen

V.B.P Verified Beef Production

A MASTER PLAN FOR CULL COWS

This dairy producer's plan has merit for all cattle operations

For many years shipping cull cows was an easy decision for Caronport, Sask. dairy producer Blaine McLeod. He loaded them up and hauled them a few miles down the road to the local slaughter plant in Moose Jaw. An easy trip for him and the animals.

Then things changed. That plant closed and cull cows had to travel a lot farther so their health was more important. His operation grew, with sons Michael and Mark joining, which meant more cull animals to handle. As well, major news stories of mistreatment of cull cows put the entire cattle industry under real scrutiny for cow management.

That led the McLeod family to set up a new cull cow master plan. It provides economic value. And it meets farm and industry expectations that cull animals are well treated and reach the end of their life with appropriate dignity.

FARM PHILOSOPHY

The new plan started with a philosophy: Every animal would be evaluated as an individual. Herd turnover rate on the 300 milking cows is about 25 per cent. Animals are culled for production reasons such as milking levels, failure to rebreed or age. Some are culled for health reasons.

All cull animals are assessed to ensure they are healthy enough to be sold. Can they travel? Refused at the destination or the carcass condemned? If there are problems, they don't leave the farm.

Some cows are shipped directly from the milking line as they near end of lactation. Some will be pulled off the milk line and put in the "fat pen" which holds animals destined for the beef market. Some cows are sold to beef producers as nurse cows, a busy market recently.

Animals that are lame or have feet and leg problems are given time to recover.

Heavy milking cows are milked down. "We'll foster a couple of bull calves on a cow until she drops in milk production," says Michael. "Cows that develop chronic mastitis problems that can't be solved economically, will also be culled and may have calves fostered onto them."

Most cattle move to a local livestock buyer who assembles liner loads. The goal is to have animals move into premium markets where possible.

Thinking ahead about how cattle fare in reaching a destination is important to both dairy and beef production.

DON'T SHIP PROBLEMS

Even with the best management, some animals will not be fit to leave the farm.

"Farmers pretty well know if an animal is healthy enough to ship or not," says Blaine. "There will be some surprises, but the day of just sending a cow to the packing plant and seeing what happens is done.

"Euthanasia on farm still needs to happen and we need to do it properly."

PROTECTING THE INDUSTRY

A key part of this master plan is cattle industry support.

"I hope we do a good job as an industry of dealing with society on these management issues," says Blaine. "But at the end of the day I hope what we have coming back from that effort is practical, affordable and sustainable for the industry as well."

Western Canadian Dairy Seminar

March 8 - 11, 2016

Sheraton Red Deer, Red Deer, Alberta

Issues. Analysis. Solutions.

Tuesday, March 8th

10:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. Pre-Conference Tour
This tour will visit three local dairy farms with the focus on progressive, innovative dairy managers.

1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m. Pre-Conference Workshop:
Getting ahead with optimal cow comfort – Boosting consumer confidence and maximizing the bottom line.
Participants will be introduced to the basics of on-farm cow comfort assessments, including lameness and injury scoring. Housing and management factors contributing to good or poor cow comfort will also be presented in the context of animal care audits and optimal on-farm efficiency. Real-life scenarios will be presented, inviting participants to discuss how to optimize cow comfort within the financial and management constraints of the farm.
*Open to anyone interested in cow welfare and management (Max 75)
Facilitator: Clémence Nash, Ruminant Specialist, Novus International, Canada

6:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. **Registration**
8:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. **Opening Reception**

Wednesday, March 9th

Morning Plenary Session

Session I Issues Facing the Industry

8:30 ***Welcome* – Pauline Van Biert, Alberta Agriculture & Forestry**, Chair, WCDS Advisory Committee
***Introductory Remarks and Conference Overview* – Lorraine Doepel, University of Calgary**, Chair, WCDS Program Committee

8:50 *The European Dairy Industry Post Supply Management* – **Albert Jan Maat, LTO Nederland (Dutch Federation of Agricultural and Horticultural Organizations)**

9:50 *Nutrition Break*

10:20 *GMO's – Food Supply Saviour or the Devil in Disguise?* – **Margaret Smith, Cornell University**

11:05 *Antibiotic Resistance in Humans – Does Animal Agriculture Contribute to the Problems?* – **Tim McAllister, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada**

11:50 **Panel (all speakers)**

12:10 **Lunch**

Afternoon Concurrent Sessions

Session II Nutritional Management

1:40 *Avoiding Silage Problems* – **Richard Muck, USDA, Agricultural Research Service (retired)**

2:20 *Feeding the Fresh Cow: What is the Ideal Carbohydrate Mix?* – **Heather Dann, Miner Institute**

3:00 *Nutrition Break*

3:30 *The Relationship Between NDF Digestibility and Animal Performance* – **David Combs, University of Wisconsin**

4:10 *Something to Ruminate on … Why we should Watch Cows Chew* – **Trevor DeVries, University of Guelph**

4:50 **Panel (all speakers)**

Session III Farming and Research

1:40 *Student Research Presentation Competition*
Four graduate students will be presenting their latest dairy-related research findings and taking questions from the audience.

3:00 *Nutrition Break*

3:30 *Dairy Farming Across Canada* – **Producer Panel**
Three diary producers will discuss their different management styles, including the challenges and successes of their different operations.

4:50 **Panel (all speakers)**

Evening Banquet: Entertainment – **TBA**

Thursday, March 10th

Morning Plenary Session

Session IV Animal Welfare and Consumers

8:30 *The Dairy Processor's Role in Promoting Animal Welfare* – **Warren Skippon, Saputo**

9:10 *Promoting Animal Welfare – An Industry Perspective* – **David Wiens, Dairy Farmers of Canada**

9:50 *Nutrition Break*

10:20 *Strategies to Get the Truth about Dairying to Consumers* – **Julaine Treur, Creekside Dairy**

11:00 *Stakeholder views, including the public, on Dairy Cattle Welfare* – **Marina von Keyserlingk**

11:40 **Panel (all speakers)**

12:00 **Lunch**

Afternoon Concurrent Sessions

Session V Reproduction-Nutrition Interactions

1:30 *The Role of Glucose in Dairy Cattle Reproduction* – **Matthew Lucy, University of Missouri**

2:10 *Can Feeding Fats Improve Reproductive Performance in Dairy Cows?* – **Divakar Ambrose, Alberta Agriculture & Forestry**

2:50 *Nutrition break*

3:20 *The Importance of BCS Management to Cow Welfare, Performance and Fertility* – **James Drackley, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign**

4:00 *Influence of Dietary Protein and Amino Acids on Reproduction in Dairy Cows* – **Peter Hansen, University of Florida**

4:40 **Panel (all speakers)**

Session VI Innovation, Health and Welfare

1:30 *Align Your Precision Dairy Robot System with Your Goals* – **Ben Smink, Lely North America**

2:10 *Is Automated Calf Feeding Right for Your Farm?* – **Marcia Endres, University of Minnesota**

2:50 *Nutrition Break*

3:20 *The Past, Present and Future of Footbaths in Alberta* – **Karin Orsel, University of Calgary, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine**

4:00 *What's New in Controlling Digital Dermatitis?* – **Dörte Döpfer, University of Wisconsin**

4:40 **Panel (all speakers)**

5:00 **Reception (to be held after Sessions)**

Friday, March 11th

Morning Plenary Session

Session VII Transition Cow Management

8:30 *Mechanisms Linking Postpartum Metabolism with Reproduction* – **Matthew Lucy, University of Missouri**

9:10 *What Can be Learned from TMR Audits On-Farm?* – **Tom Oelberg, Diamond V**

9:50 *Nutrition Break*

10:20 *Diagnosing Trace Mineral Deficiencies in Transition Cows* – **Brent Hoff, University of Guelph**

11:00 *Protein and Amino Acid Requirements of the Close-up Dry Cow* – **Robert Van Saun, Pennsylvania State University**

11:40 **Panel (all speakers)**

12:00 **Closing**

Searching for Saskatchewan's

Outstanding Young Farmer – 2016

(Osler, SK – January 6, 201[illegible] - There is just over one month left to nominate someone for the 2016 Saskatchewan Outstanding [illegible]oung Farmers' Program. Nomination forms are available at www.saskoyf.ca.

Nominations must be received no later than March 1, 2016
Nominees may be an individual, couple or managing partner/shareholder of a farm group. To qualify, the nominee must derive a minimum of two-thirds of gross revenue from farming, have an invested interest in the farming operation, and not have reached the age of 40 as of January 1 of this year.

Celebrating its 35th year, Canada's Outstanding Young Farmers' program is an annual competition to recognize farmers that exemplify excellence in their profession and promote the tremendous contribution of agriculture, and rural Canada. Demonstrating leadership in the agricultural industry, nominees are judged according to the following criteria:

- -Progress made in their agriculture career
- -Environmental and safety practices
- -Crop and livestock production history
- -Financial and management practices
- -Contributions to the well-being of their community, province, nation

The 2016 winner will be selected at the Saskatchewan regional event being held in Regina from June 16-17. The winner will be announced at a luncheon on June 17th at Canada's Farm Progress Show. They will then represent Saskatchewan at the National Awards Program, to be held in Niagara Falls, Ontario in November. The 2015 Saskatchewan Outstanding Young Farmers, Jeff and Ebony Prosko from Rose Valley, represented Saskatchewan at the National Event held last November in Edmonton, AB.

SK OYF is proudly sponsored by:
Presenting sponsor: Farm Credit Canada;
Platinum sponsors: Canada's Farm Progress Show (Evraz Place), MNP, Monsanto, Sask Canola, Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture, The Western Producer, Viterra, BMO, Sask Egg Producers, Input Capital Corp., and Cervus Equipment;
Gold sponsors: Bunge Sask Flax, Sask Milk, Sask Pork, Richardson Pioneer, New Vision Agro, Kramer Auction, MMFI, Hammond Realty, Sask Pulse Growers;
Silver sponsors: APAS, Gardiner Dam Terminal, Matrix Environmental Solutions, Farm Link Marketing Solutions, Earthworks Equipment Corp., Farrell Agencies, CAFA, New Life Mills and Cattle Care.

The national competition is sponsored by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Bayer Crop Science, CIBC and John Deere, and our media sponsor, Annex Business Media.

For more information contact:

Kris Mayerle (Saskatchewan Chair)
Phone: (306) 873-2861
Email: kr.acres@sasktel.net
Website: www.saskoyf.ca

or

Elaine Pruim (Regional Coordinator)
Phone: (306) 239-4263
Email: elainepruim@live.com

QUOTA EXCHANGE

The market-clearing price established for the January 2016 Quota Exchange was **$30,200.00**

The next Quota Exchange will be held on **February 15, 2016**. All offers to sell and bids to purchase quota through the Quota Exchange must be received at the SaskMilk office by midnight, **February 6, 2016**. SaskMilk recommends that offers and bids be submitted well in advance of the deadline date to ensure adequate time for corrections, if necessary.

When making bids on the Quota Exchange, the price on offers to sell quota is the minimum price that the producer is prepared to accept for that quota. Only if the market-clearing price is equal to or greater than the producer's minimum price will that producer qualify for participation in the Exchange. Conversely, the price on offers to purchase quota is the maximum price that the producer is prepared to pay for that quota. Only if the market-clearing price is equal to or less than the producer's maximum price will that producer qualify for participation in the Exchange. The clearing price is set at the price where the smallest difference exists between the accumulated volume offered for sale and the accumulated volume bid to purchase. The results of the Quota Exchange are outlined in the following Table.

JANUARY 2016 QUOTA EXCHANGE RESULTS SUMMARY

Market Clearing Price per kilogram of butterfat	**$ 30,200.00**
Daily Kilograms offered to Purchase	**195.00**
Kilograms offered to Sell	**30.00**
Kilograms sold	**30.00**
Number of Producers	
- offered to purchase	**11**
- purchased quota	**2**
- offered to sell	**2**
- sold quota	**2**

JANUARY 2016 QUOTA EXCHANGE CLEARING PRICE RESULTS

Price ($/daily kg b.f.)	No. of Sellers	Cumulative Sellers	Daily Kgs b.f. offered for sale	Cumulative sales	Cumulative Sales less Cumulative purchases	Cumulative purchases	Daily Kgs b.f. offered to purchase	Cumulative bidders	No. of buyers
$29,000.00	2	2	30.00	30.00	-165.00	195.00	0.00	11	0
$29,250.00	0	2	0.00	30.00	-165.00	195.00	10.00	11	1
$29,300.00	0	2	0.00	30.00	-155.00	185.00	35.00	10	1
$29,505.00	**0**	**2**	**0.00**	**30.00**	**-120.00**	**150.00**	**10.00**	**9**	**1**
$29,600.00	**0**	**2**	**0.00**	**30.00**	**-110.00**	**140.00**	**30.00**	**8**	**1**
$30,000.00	0	2	0.00	30.00	-80.00	110.00	1.00	7	1
$30,005.00	0	2	0.00	30.00	-79.00	109.00	20.00	6	1
$30,050.00	0	2	0.00	30.00	-59.00	89.00	25.00	5	1
$30,100.00	0	2	0.00	30.00	-34.00	64.00	29.00	4	2
$30,200.00	**0**	**2**	**0.00**	**30.00**	**-5.00**	**35.00**	**20.00**	**2**	**1**
$31,300.00	0	2	0.00	30.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	1	1

*** Please contact Bev Solie at 306-949-6999 for inquiries dealing with quota management sheets, the Quota Exchange, for transfer credits, or with any other quota transactions.**

TRANSFER CREDIT SUMMARY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER IN	# OF PRODUCERS TRANSFER OUT	TOTAL KGS BUTTERFAT
December	19	12	20,889
January, 2015	23	19	19,605
February	20	15	20,251
March	18	15	14,470
April	25	14	26,975
May	25	17	19,225
June	14	8	11,115
July	14	15	21,727
August	16	15	24,450
September	15	12	20,694
October	17	13	19,725
November	25	19	29,314
December	19	21	26,281

PRIVATE TRANSFERS PROCESSED

MONTH	DAILY KILOGRAMS
Jan-2015	0.00
Feb	959.00
Mar	17.00
Apr	72.79
May	8.00
June	50.00
July	984.94
Aug	234.82
Sept	0.00
Oct	148.25
Nov	10.00
Dec	45.00

OVER QUOTA (OVER 5 DAYS) REPORT BY MONTH

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	KGS BUTTERFAT
December	6	767
January, 2015	7	2,739
February	9	3,272
March	13	2,999
April	8	578
May	6	1,172
June	8	658
July	8	700
August	0	0
September	1	58
October	8	897
November	11	2,898
December	15	2,926

SUMMARY REPORT OF CREDITS December, 2015 – 160 PRODUCERS

DAYS	# OF PRODUCERS	POSITIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
+ 5	15	8,464
0 to + 5	30	7,978
TOTAL	45	16,442
DAYS	**# OF PRODUCERS**	**NEGATIVE CREDITS ACCUMULATED (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)**
-15	11	-16,771
-10 to -15	27	-74,907
-5 to -10	40	-47,000
0 to -5	37	-15,590
TOTAL	115	-154,268

LOST OPPORTUNITY REPORT

MONTH	# OF PRODUCERS	LOST OPPORTUNITY (KGS OF BUTTERFAT)
December	19	6,444
January, 2015	18	7,440
February	11	3,569
March	8	3,596
April	8	3,561
May	8	4,908
June	12	5,221
July	11	8,975
August	16	9,691
September	18	9,178
October	18	7,584
November	11	4,616
December	11	3,732

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMPONENT TESTS & PRICES December, 2015

Components	Average Test	Price per kilogram Class 1 to 5
Butterfat	4.1117	11.532188
Protein	3.3982	8.532188
Other Solids	5.7325	1.264451

Based on the average component tests for the province, the average price received was **$83.6597** per hectolitre. **The average butterfat price received per kilogram was $20.28**

SASKATCHEWAN MILK POOL RESULTS December 2015

Milk Sale Revenue	$ 15,528,163.61
Western Milk Pool	$ 2,055,012.15
Plant of Last Resort Service	$ (56,259.95)
Total Pool Value	**$ 17,526,915.81**

In December, Saskatchewan had a monthly CDC allocation of **8 4,837 kilograms** of butterfat. In the month of December, Saskatchewan production was **-457** of butterfat **under** and cumulatively **under** by **-44,606 kilograms** of butterfat. On a percentage basis, Saskatchewan is **-0.46%** within our CDC allocation flexibility limits based on the Continuous Quota model. The -1.50% lower flexibility limit is in effect.

	(1) Monthly Total Production Kgs bf	(2) Total Monthly CDC Quota Allocation Kgs bf	(3) Monthly Over or (Under) Production Kgs bf col. 1 – 2 = 3	(4) Lower Flexibility Limit **(1.5%)** Kgs bf col. 9 * -1.5%	(5) Upper Flexibility Limit **1.0%** Kgs bf col. 9 *1.0%	(6) Cumulative Over or (Under) Production with limits Kgs bf	(7) Cumulative Over or (Under) Production with limits in - % col. 6 / 9	(8) Over Quota or (Lost Production Opportunity) Kgs bf	(9) Rolling 12 Month Total Quota Kgs bf
Dec-14	811,818	846,968	(35,150)	(140,987)	46,996	**(140,987)**	**-1.50%**	(34,624)	9,399,124
Jan-15	826,269	806,291	19,978	(141,417)	47,139	**(120,978)**	**-1.28%**	0	9,427,790
Feb-15	759,351	747,742	11,609	(142,029)	47,343	**(111,877)**	**-1.18%**	0	9,468,575
Mar-15	832,187	817,238	14,949	(142,679)	47,560	**(94,301)**	**-0.99%**	0	9,511,947
Apr-15	804,566	801,582	2,984	(143,119)	47,706	**(88,060)**	**-0.92%**	0	9,541,277
May-15	827,966	812,326	15,640	(143,545)	47,848	**(72,924)**	**-0.76%**	0	9,569,698
Jun-15	797,815	792,050	5,765	(144,034)	48,011	**(67,014)**	**-0.70%**	0	9,602,300
Jul-15	810,653	800,163	10,490	(144,358)	48,119	**(55,723)**	**-0.58%**	0	9,623,869
Aug-15	811,771	814,385	(2,614)	(145,053)	48,351	**(66,457)**	**-0.69%**	0	9,670,195
Sept-15	803,418	815,971	(12,553)	(145,388)	48,463	**(72,620)**	**-0.75%**	0	9,692,516
Oct-15	840,719	857,248	(16,529)	(145,757)	48,586	**(89,950)**	**-0.93%**	0	9,717,157
Nov-15	822,399	817,226	5,173	(145,324)	48,441	**(44,269)**	**-0.46%**	0	9,688,278
Dec-15	864,380	864,837	(457)	(145,621)	48,540	**(44,606)**	**-0.46%**	0	9,708,049

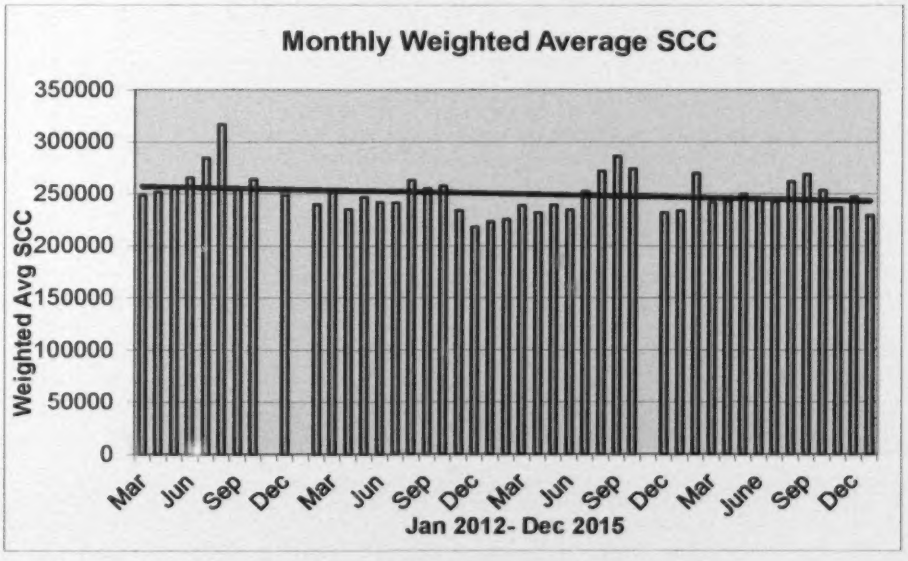
(1) Monthly Production in Saskatchewan
(2) Total Monthly Quota = Class 1 sales + Monthly MSQ + Carry Forward
(3) Difference between the monthly production (1) and the total monthly quota (2)
(4) The Lower Flexibility Limit is -1.5% of Rolling 12 Month Total Quota (9)
(5) The Upper Flexibility Limit is 1.0% of Rolling 12 Month Total Quota (9)
(6) Previous Month Cumulative Over or (Under) Production + Current Monthly Over or (Under) Production (capped at lower or upper limit if applicable)
(7) Equal to Column (6) expressed as a percentage basis within the flexibility limits
(8) Over Quota or (Lost production opportunity) outside of flexibility limits
(9) Total Monthly CDC Quota Allocation for the previous 12 months

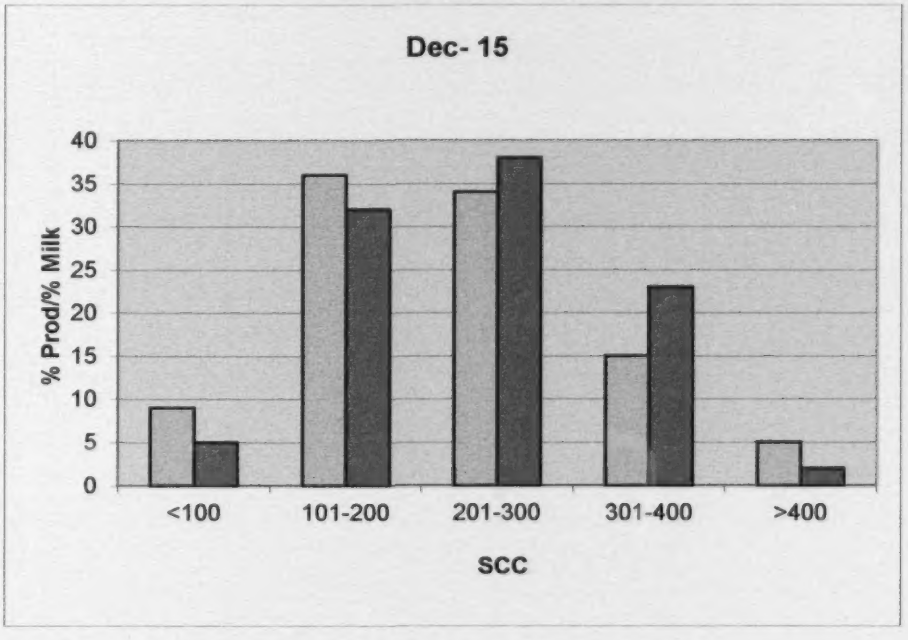
SCC LIMIT NOW 400,000

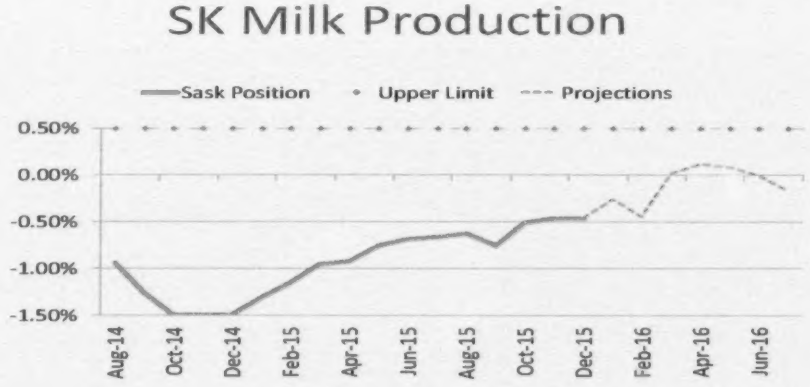
Effective January 1, 2013, the SCC limit has changed to 400,000. Penalties and violations will be applied based on the new limit.

The following graphs provide producers with an overview of the Provincial Somatic Cell Count weighted average on a monthly basis as well as a breakdown of the % of producers in each SCC level for the month of December 2015.

If you have any questions or comments you can contact: Deb Haupstein at 306-721-9486.







INHIBITOR TEST STATIONS

SaskMilk has established a number of inhibitor test stations around the province. Producers needing to check their bulk tanks for inhibitors can take a sample to the test station closest to their location.

Charm test strips are available to test for:
Beta-Lactams- the Charm 3 SL3 Beta Lactam test strip tests for amoxicillin, ampicillin, ceftiofur, cephapirin, cloxacillin, and penicillin G

Tetracyclines- the Charm Tetracycline test strip tests for chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline and tetracycline.

Sulfas- the Charm Sulfa test strip tests for sulfacetamide, sulfachlorpyridazine, sulfadiazine, sulfadimethoxine, sulfadoxine, sulfamethoxypyridazine, sulfamerazine, sulfamethazine, sulfamethoxazole, sulfamethoxazole, sulfamethoxypyridazine, sulfapyridine, sulfaquinoxaline, sulfathiazole, and sulfisoxazole.

Test stations are located at the following locations:

1. Swift Current, SK - Agrifoods truck bay - 675 Cheadle Street West
   Office 306-773-1097 or Rodger Ruf 306-741-3261
2. Harris, SK - Cairnside Farm – Wes Cairns 306-656-4807
3. Star City, SK - Star City Colony - Reuben Tschetter 306-921-9381
4. Grenfell, SK - Jim Ross 306-697-2232
5. Yorkton, SK - Ford Dairy Farms Inc. - Bud and Margaret Ford 306-782-7240
6. Saskatoon, SK – Agrifoods Truck Bay - east of the Saputo plant receiving bay
   lead hand - Jim or Clint 306-664-0202 after hours: 306-668-8135

Charm tests strips and Charm testers are now available for purchase through SaskMilk. Agrifoods is now carrying SNAP test kits for tetracyclines as well as beta lactams.

For further information you can contact: Deb Haupstein 306-721-9486

Code of Practice

3.6. Mastitis

Mastitis is an inflammation of the mammary gland caused by bacterial infection. Most bacteria enter the udder through the teat orifices.

Mastitis is a production, food quality, and safety issue. From an animal welfare perspective, it can be a local painful infection for the cow that can, depending on the type of infection and the resistance of the cow, also cause systemic illness resulting in fever, dehydration, depression and even death.

Mastitis is recognized as a clinical infection when flakes or clots are seen in a milk sample, the infected quarter is swollen and/or hot to the touch, the milk appears thin, discolored or watery and/or the cow has a rapid pulse and loss of appetite. More often however, mastitis is subclinical. This means that infection, tissue damage, milk damage, and production loss occurs without causing visible changes in the milk, the affected quarter or the cow. Somatic cell counts are used to monitor the prevalence of subclinical mastitis.

For the development of strategic prevention programs for particular herd mastitis, infections are classified as arising from either cow or environmental sources. Mastitis caused by infections whose sources are the cows themselves is called contagious mastitis. Contagious mastitis spreads from infected cow's udders and teat skin to uninfected cows at milking time (46). *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus agalactiae* are the most common bacterial causes of contagious mastitis (47). Environmental mastitis occurs when bacteria from manure contaminating the cow's environment enters the teat ends. Cows are at risk of environmental infections at all times during the day and year; hence new infections are not just associated with milking practices (46).

Mastitis prevention programs are developed for a herd using knowledge of the mastitis infections the herd is most at risk of, the milk quality objectives, the facility design, current management practices, concurrent diseases, environmental conditions, and labor availability.
Prevention of new infections and elimination of existing infections are the main objectives of a mastitis prevention program.

Goals are developed by a producer in conjunction with their herd veterinarian, often in a stepwise fashion, to develop an approach to improvements in animal health and milk quality.

Overall goals to strive for are:
- maintenance of a bulk tank milk SCC below 200,000 cells per ml (62)
- reduction in the occurrence of clinical mastitis to two or fewer clinical cases per 100 cows per month (<24% of cows affected per year) (50)
- eradication of *Streptococcus agalactiae* from the herd
- maintenance of a low culling rate due to mastitis.

Mastitis infections can be prevented by reducing exposure of the teat ends to bacteria. Appropriate practices should be implemented depending on the source of the bacteria identified in herd culture programs.

RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES

a. consult with the herd veterinarian to develop a mastitis diagnostic, monitoring and control program.

... 3.6 Continued

To prevent contagious mastitis infections:
a. dip each teat of all cows after every milking with an approved (DIN) teat dip
b. ensure dip covers the area of the teat skin that had contact with the teat cup liner (51)
c. ensure infected cows are milked last or separately from uninfected cows
d. implement a monitoring system using individual cow somatic cell counting and strategic milk culturing as recommended.

To prevent environmental mastitis infections:
a. clean and dry teats before milking
b. implement a bedding routine to keep stall beds clean and dry
c. use adequate amounts of bedding to keep cows clean, dry, and comfortable (46)
d. add new, clean, dry bedding to stall backs frequently
e. keep alleyways, crossovers and walkways free of manure and mud
f. design stalls to give cows 12 hours of rest time (37)
g. use a stocking density of at least one stall per cow
h. have all cows calve in a clean, dry maternity pen
i. protect the teat orifices of dry cows during the dry period
j. feed a ration that prevents stress on the immune system of fresh cows
k. record clinical cases of mastitis and treatment as they occur
l. assess clinical records of mastitis cases to detect herd-specific risk factors for environmental mastitis (65).

To eliminate existing contagious and environmental infections (reducing prevalence):
a. treat cows at the end of lactation with an approved intramammary dry cow preparation, as recommended by your herd veterinarian
b. treat cows shown to have antibiotic susceptible infections during lactation, as recommended by your herd veterinarian
c. cull cows with incurable cases of mastitis.

If You Can't Ship It - Test It!

BSE surveillance is still important and every animal tested makes a difference.

Support your cattle industry by having your 4-D (dead, diseased, dying or downer) cattle tested for BSE.

For more information, call the Canadian Food Inspection Agency at 1-877-727-5273.

QUOTA LISTING or CLASSIFIED AD SERVICE

SaskMilk offers a free quota listing service as part of its Newsletter. Anyone wishing to sell or purchase quota and/or cows or miscellaneous dairy equipment is welcome to contact the SaskMilk office at (306) 949-6999. All prices and negotiations will be independent of SaskMilk. **Please note that ads will be posted in two issues and will then be removed unless SaskMilk is notified otherwise.**

Classifieds

For Sale: Second cut of Alfalfa silage bales (individually wrapped) - Moisture 44.4 %, Crude Protein 23.9%, ADF 30.4%, RFV 162.
Barley silage bales – not tested. **Contact Clayton Kentz 306-795-7902**

Ribstone Colony Corral Panels: We specialize in 24 ft Corral Panels, 30 ft fence line feeders, and windbreakers. Also Calf and Horse sheds/bale feeders. **Contact Leonard Gross 780-806-3694**

Bred and unbred Heifers for sale. Will trade for Quota or credits. **Call Sheldon Peifer 306-862-7140**

Fresh or Springing Heifers for sale. **Contact Paul Rajotte 780-842-6508**

Heifers for sale: Fresh < 60 days in milk or springing. **Contact Steve 306-298-2078 ext. 335 or 406**

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